

CLAIMS

1. A binder for the production of a layer and/or a coating for road works and/or civil engineering, characterised in that it comprises, with respect to the total weight of (a) and (b) :
 - 5 (a) 2 to 98% in weight of at least one purely natural or modified natural resin, of vegetable origin, having a softening point measured according to the standard EN 1427 of 30 to 200°C, preferably of 80 to 200°C, better of 100 to 200°C, and better still of 120 to 180°C ;
 - (b) 98 to 2% in weight of at least one oil of vegetable origin having a viscosity at 25°C of 50mPa.s to 1000Pa.s,
 - 10 (c) said binder having :
 - (c1) either a penetrability at 25°C, measured according to the standard NF EN 1426, of 20 to 300 1/10 mm and a softening point of 30 to 75°C, measured according to the standard NF EN 1427 ;
 - (c2) or a penetrability at 15°C, measured according to the standard NF EN 1426, of 300 to 900 1/10 mm and a viscosity at 60°C, measured according to the standard NF EN 12596 of 2 to 20Pa.s ; and
 - 15 (d) said binder being exempt of any natural or synthetic elastomer and of any thermoplastic polymer .
- 20 2. A binder according to claim 1, characterised in that it comprises 25 to 95%, preferably 30 to 80% and better 40 to 70% in weight of resin and 15 to 75%, preferably 20 to 70%, and better 30 to 60% in weight of vegetable oil.
- 25 3. A binder according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the purely natural or modified natural resin of vegetable origin is a harvest resin.
- 30 4. A binder according to claim 3, characterised in that the resin is selected among the accroid resins, the dammar, the purely natural or modified natural rosins, the rosin esters, the rosin soaps and the metal resinates.
5. A binder according to claim 4, characterised in that the rosin esters are polymerised rosin esters and glycerol and/or maleated rosin esters and glycerol and the resinates are calcium resinates.

6. A binder according to any of the claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the purely natural or modified natural resin of vegetable origin is a fossil resin.

7. A binder according to claim 6, characterised in that the resin is selected among the copals.

8. A binder according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the vegetable oil is selected among the oils made of colza, of sunflower, of soja bean, of flax, of olive, of palm, of ricin, of wood, of maize, of gourd, of grape pips, of jojoba, of sesame, of nut, of hazel, of almond, of shea, of macadamia, of cotton, of lucerne, of rye, of cartham, of groundnut and of copra, and their mixtures.

9. A binder according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that it comprises, besides, at least one catalyst for polymerising vegetable oil(s).

10. A binder according to claim 9, characterised in that the catalyst is selected among the cobalt, zirconium and manganese salts.

11. A binder according to claim 9, characterised in that the salt is an octanoate or a naphtenate.

12. A material for the production of building layers and/or coatings, characterised in that it comprises a mixture:

(a) of a granulate ; and

(b) of a binder according to any of the previous claims.

13. A material according to claim 12, characterised in that the material is a coated material.

14. A material according to claim 13, characterised in that the binder accounts for 3% to 10% of the total weight of the material.

15. A material according to claim 12, characterised in that the material is a superficial plaster.

16. A building layer or coating, characterised in that it is composed of the a material according to any of the claims 12 to 15.

17. A building layer or coating according to claim 16, characterised in that it makes up a layer or coating for road works or civil engineering.